Political.

PHILADELHHIA SHAMS.

Col. Forney on High-Toned Dealers in Pool Mens' Votes, Who Emptled Their Purses to Buy the Presidency

for Garffeld. Forney's Progress contains a scathing letter in the Colonel's best vein, addressed to A. T. Goshorn of Cincinnati, who wrote Forney an impertinent letter, and dangerous proceeding, and I am stopping his paper because of Forney's convinced that the American people stopping his paper, because of Forney's criticisms on John Welsh, ex-Minister to England, for his (Welsh's) part in raising the great corruption fund, after the Maine election to buy up States for Garfield. The annexed embodies the material parts of Colonel Forney's letter:

It is because Mr. Welsh is precisely what you say he is, because he is so good a man, because his life heretofore has been a model, because of the purity of that life (virtues you claim for him, and | the fact that he had purchased the bal-I concede), that a fatal force was given lot, would have left him without a case. to his secret application for the money of the millionaires to buy a man into the Presidency, convicted by the Republican party of the United States of who attempts surreptitiously to pre-brasen corruption in the American Con-scribe an independent American editor brazen corruption in the American Con-

The purity of John Welsh's life made the impurity of that example more ter- shame. rible. Until he signed the monstrous circular of the 14th of September, 1860, General Hancock was the foreordained President of the United States. Hancock's friends had just carried Maine, and Mr. Garfield himself, and the trained bands of his party,-the officeholders and the reckless managers who have been getting rich for twenty years from the plunder of the general government -saw and trembled before that "handwriting on the wall." At this point John Welsh took the field against General Hancock. Up to the Maine election, in in September, John Welsh stood aloof. The thrilling record of Gen. Hancock, his splendid contradiction of the charges which he avoided all offensive advertisement of his claims, had reached thousands of hearts, and no doubt had these evangelizing influences been permitted to control, Hancock would have been the choice of the American people.

men, the very man whose "purity of life" should have led him to yield to education, these great facts, made his appearance as the author of the extraordinary circular which I republish. Up to that "me he had stood aloof. And when that pay rappeared, there was not a gentleman in Philadelphia, outside of the aspirants to office, who did not read this demand for a corruption fund with sur-Fortunately, such monstrous transac-

tions always see the light of day. You cannot print a wicked wrong in this age and hide it from human eyes and hears, any more than you can hide it from God -and so, when John Welsh promised to keep the money sent him to buy the suffrage, a secret, he admitted all of which he now stands convicted. By this pledge of secrecy he confessed he was wrong. "The purity of his life" was a living reproach upon his deliberate act, and the success of his wrong crowned his own dishonor. He regroused the elements of hatred sgainst the North, He organ ized capital against labor in the North, He stimulated the worst passions among the worst men. His bid was the boldest bid against conscience since the days of the United States Bank, and it was a more audacious assault upon individual integrity than that great corporation. It was a more formidable temptation to parties and to the press, in proportion as the money John Welsh arrayed against Gen. Hancock was a thousand time more than that organized against Gen. Jackson fifty years ago, by the United States Bank.

And so, long before the day of election John Welch became the text of sectional hatred on the one side and sectional humiliation on the other. The money he raised was the open treasury from which desperate men could draw ad libitum, and last November the states bought by that money were handed over, like manacled prisoners to the tender mercies of the rescued officeholders and their chief at Mentor.

Was I to stand silent before such an occasion as this? Was I to remain muzzled before the exposure of this dark secret? Had I consented to such a shame, I would have been a partner in the conspiracy itself.

Now, lest you may not have seen this most shameful circular, I reprint it as

22 South Third Street. Philadelphia, September 14, '80. At a meeting of a number of the business men of Philadelphia, held Thurs day, September 9, Hon John Welsh was chosen Chairman, and Cyrus Eldr Secretary. The undersigned were appointed a committee to procure funds for the use of the Republican party in the pres ent campaign.

You know that on the result of the November election depend the prosperity of our ma ufactures, the existence, probably, of our national banking system, and the safety of our national finances.

You know that the inevitable and legitimate expenses of such a campaign are large, and that in some of the doubt ful States, where success is absolutely necessary to our cause, the needful funds cannot be procured. Seven weeks from this day the great battle will be fought and, if the present apathy continues-lost,

LARGE SUMS ARE NEEDED INSTANTLY, and to you, as one of the moderate number to whom such an appeal can be made, the committee look for a prompt and liberal contribution. This note and your answer or contribution are to be held confidential.

Payments are to be made to Wharton Baker, Treasurer, No 28 South Third Street.

You will perceive, Mr. Goehorn, that I do not stop to discuss the sincerity of the excuses of John Welsh for this corporation fund. If I did, I might say that there is not an honest man between the two oceans who believes that if General Hancock had been elected President last November he would have destroyed our manufactures, impaired our national banking system, or interfered with the safety of our American finance. Hancock's whole life is a protest against the scandalous assumption. He is a citizen of Pennsylvania, better

he believes what he wrote and signed), but because he alleges such things against General Hancock, he did not hesitate to recommend the purchase of great States, and to take the lead in a crusade against the consciences of thousands of poor workingmen who had to vote against General Hancock on the threat of being turned into the streets,

or being made beggars and paupers. Together with thousands of others, I denounced this most cruel, unprovoked will never forget the means by which, under the name of a man boasting of his "purity of life," a brave soldier has been deprived of his electoral majority.

Under the rule of the British House of Commons, the practice of a govern-ment to which John Welsh was the ac-credited American Minister, a member of Parliament, elected by the processes without a vote; the very petition stating

I am glad that you have done me the honor to strike your name from my list of subscribers, because I should feel degraded in taking the money of a man for denouncing practices which if done by an ordinary citizen would consign that citizen to deserved contemp and shame. John W. Forney.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

AN OLD CLAIM REVIVING THE DAYS OF JOHN BROWN.

War Talk on the Fortifications Bill, Which

SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The following bills were introduced and referred : By Hr. Hill of Colorado-For the retirement of

small legal tender notes, By Mr. Pendleton-To regulate the Civil service of the United States and to promote the efficiency thereof. Also a bill to prohibit Federal against him, the attractive incidents of officers, claimants and contractors from making his stainless life, the graceful dignity by or receiving assessments or contributions for political purposes.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill devoting part of the proceeds of sales of publie lands to public education, and Mr. Burnside, its introducer, advocated it. He was followed by Messrs, Morrill and Brown, also in support of the At this moment, John Welsh, of all bill. Mr. Brown spoke at considerable length, advocating equal advantages of both races for AN OLD CLAIM.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell the Senate to: « up the Senate bill for the relief of Samuel A. Love, appropriating \$4,750 to pay him for services an expenses as Clerk of the Territorial Legislature of Kaneas in 18°5.

Mr, Ingalis said this was an attempt to have granted for the compilation of what are known as the "Bogus statutes" of Kansas or the slave code which was repealed and publicly burned by the Free Soilers as soon as they obtained control of the State. The statutes were the blackest. most damnable body of laws ever attempted to be passed. They never were recognized as the laws of Kansas. Lowe had no authority to compile it.

Mr. Cockrell advocated the payment of the

Mr. Ingalls asked why the Democratic party had not allowed Mr. Dowe's Claim out of the ter ritorial expenses fund. In fact it was rejected by the proper officer.

Mr. Horris, (Tenn.) said the refusal to the pay claim was made because the work was not completed until after the appropriation for legisla-

REPERENCE TO JOHN BROWN. Mr. Vest referred to the remark of Mr. Ingalls that the code was based on the code of Missouri No such statutes ever existed in Missouri. He did not propose to revive the questions of that terrible period. Slavery was dead and he had no wish to bring it to life. But he could not refrain since the subject had been brought up from saying that violence begot violence, and outrage provoked outrage. The people sent out by the Plymouth Church and other pillars of God and morality, headed by that old scoundrel, John Brown, who afterwards justly explated his crimes on the scaffold at Harper's ferry, were re sponsible for much of the violence of that unfortunate time. He did not propose to quietly have the people of Missouri charged with projecting the slavery statutes in Kansas, Lowe was an ir responsible servant and should be paid for his

clerical work. Mr. Ingalls, responding to Vest, said he did not propose at this period of the nation's history to enter upon the vindication of John Brown. John Brown was executed as a traitor on the 2d of De cember, 1859. But the nation took up the flag that he laid down at Harper's Ferry and bore it in triumph through four years of war to Appe mattex Court House. John Brown was about four years ahead of his time. It was this nation that was laggard. It required but very few years after his success for the nation to occupy the platform upon which he stood. Mr. Ingalis did not intend to be drawn into any controversy with the Senator from Missouri on this subject. He had simply stated that laws of Missouri formed the basis of the code in question, being changed or supplemented to such respects as to

fit them for the peculiar state of society desired to be established in Kansas. Mr. Edmunds said he began to get interested in the bill since John Brown's name had been brought up, although, he added, nothing that can be said of him in this Senate, good or evil, can mar the brightness of that fame that will go down as a type of honest thought; it may be mis guided love of liberty. His body ites moldering on. Mr. Edmunds then cited the old act restrict

in the grave, but his soul, thank God, is marching ing expenses of territorial legislation of Kansas to certain amounts for defined purposes, and as Lowe's services were in excess of these specifi catious. Edmunds held he was not legally entitled to pay for them.

Mr. Allison moved to go into executive ses

Mr. Cockrell hoped a vote would first be taken and called for yeas and nays on Allison's mo tion. The call was not seconded, and the Senate went into executive session, after which it ad Journed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Baker from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Fortifications bill, and antagonized Mr. F. Wood's motions with a mo tion to go into Committee on that bill,

FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. F. Wood making no objection, Mr. Baker's motion was agreed to and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Converse in the Chair) upon the Fortifications bill.

Mr. Baker explained the provisions of the bill stating that with a single exception, it was identical with that of last year. He said he preferred that the incoming Administration should perfect a comprehensive plan of coast defence.

Mr. Ellis (La.) said the United States had 11,000 miles of sea coast absolutely and utterly defence. Issa. A man-of-war belonging to Austria, Brazil Denmark, England, France, Germany, Russia Spain or Terkey could ride safely into New York harbor without being injured, and levy on that city contribution 100,000 times as great as the amount which the Chief of Ordnance asked for

sult John Welsh by the intimation that he appropriated for the modification, protection, proservation and repair of fortifications and other ar works of detense, the same to be repaired under the direction of the Secretary of War, at most important and exposed harbors."

NO DANGER OF WAR.

Mr. Randall opposed the amendment. He said that under cover of fancied apprehension that this country was likely to be engaged in war with a foreign power the House was asked to find justification for the increase of expenditures on one of the regular appropriation bills. On this bill the House would show what might be expected on all other bills, and if the Representatives were not to pursue that policy they promised the people they would pursue, they fallled to come up to the agreement they had made when they sought re-election. There was no danger from any source of foreign war. He would rather rely on diplomacy. The gentleman from Louisiana, (Ellis) had told the House Spain had recently made an assault on an American ship. Why, Spain had made full and ample apology therefore The gentleman had also referred to the construction of the Inter-Oceanic Caual, Did he not know European financiers and European Governments had refused to take any step in reference to that canal unless it had absolute commendation of the American Gover ment? Did he not know that in reference to the war in South America, other governments had sought the United States to take the initiative step for bringing about peace. The European govern ments had practically acknowledged the Mon roe doctrine and instead of undertaking to make peace themselves they had come to the the United States and asked that the United States should be arbitrator. He maintained. In view of history, that appre-hensions that were attempted to be raised here that this country was to have a foreign war, and that therefore an appropriation should be made which were not essential, and which, if the policy was continued would cause a large increase of expenditures, were not wise, and he appealed to the House, without regard to party for this was not a party question, to meet this attempt to increase appropriations on the thres hold and prevent that policy being inaugurated as the policy of this expiring House. Let the in crease in appropriations rest with those who would come to the next Congress with renewed confidence. The policy of the Government was rather to build armaments to decrease the burdeus of debt. Take off taxation, modify the revenue and internal taxation laws and relieve the people instead of at the very first opportunity after the recent election, increasing the burdens of taxation. He thought that thereby the Republicans would commend themseives to the further and ultimate confidence of those from whom they came. The debate was continued at some length

Messrs, Johnston, McCook and Robeson advocating the amendment and Mr. Hill opposing it. Finally the discussion closed and the amend ment was rejected-Yeas to, mays 90. Other amendments, offered by Resgan, Fort and Eitts wrre all either rejected or ruled out. The com mittee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and it passed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Gibson (La.) from the Committee on Mis dssippi Levees, reported the bill appropriating \$1,800,000 for the improvement of the Mississipp river, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with recommendations, plans, specifications and estimates, and under the advisory supervision of the Mississippi River Committee. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. Adjourned.

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That the acceptance of such assistance s a greater humiliation than any other which could come to General Grant need no be said, and there is no work he could do that would not be much more tive expenses had been exhausted. This was to his honor. If it is true, as stated by why the claim remained unpaid. the gentleman who first publicly pro posed this fund, that General Grant's annual income is seven thousand dollars, then it is certain that he does not need this persion, or whatever it may be called. Seven thousand dollars is not a large sum, but it ought to enable the ex President-whose children have al married great fortunes-to live in very becoming style. He would do his own dignity, as well as the country, a service by declining the use of the fund .- Phil adelphia Times.

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